

District of Columbia State Data Center Quarterly Report

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Super Bowl 1 (1967) vs Super Bowl XLI (2007)

This report presents demographics on the two cities whose teams are competing in the Super Bowl this year and the hosting city. The two contenders, Chicago (Bears) and Indianapolis (Colts) will play in Super Bowl XLI on February 4, 2007 at Dolphin Stadium in Miami. It marks the 40th anniversary of the first AFL-NFL (American Football League – National Football League) championship game, in which the Green Bay Packers defeated the Kansas City Chiefs in Los Angeles in 1967. To mark this occasion, data facts are drawn from the Census Bureau's achieves along with information collected in their new American Community Survey (ACS). Selected demographic information is presented highlighting how the demographics of the United States have changed since Super Bowl I.

Selected National Highlights 1967 to 2007

- World Population – In 1967 the world population was 3.5 billion while in 2007 it has almost doubled to 6.6 billion.
- The United States population grew from 200 million in November 1967 to 300.9 million in January 2007.
- In 1967 there were 19.1 million people 65 years and over (9.6% of the population) in the United States while in 2005 that number has grown to 36.8 million (12% of the population)
- The percentage of the population 25 years or older who had at least a high school diploma increased from 51% in 1967 to 85% in 2005.
- Median wages were \$29,589 in 1967 (2005 dollars) as against \$34,926 in 2005.
- The most popular baby names were Michael and Lisa in 1967 and Jacob and Emily in 2005.

2005 Highlights: Chicago (Bears)

- Chicago ranked 3rd on the list of the nation's most populous cities. Chicago's estimated population on July 1, 2005, was 2.8 million.
- 30 percent of Chicago's residents 25 or older had a bachelor's degree or higher in 2005; 78 percent had at least graduated from high school. The respective national figures were 27 percent and 84 percent.
- In 2005, 21 percent of Chicago's employed civilian population 16 years or older were working in educational services and health care/social assistance, making these some of the city's leading industries.
- It took an average of 34.3 minutes for Chicago's residents to get to work. Fifty-three percent of the city's workers drove to work alone, 11 percent carpooled and 25 percent took public transportation. Nationally, it took work-

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by
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ers an average of 25.1 minutes to get to work. (The percentage of people who carpoled to work was not significantly different between Chicago, Indianapolis and Miami.)

- 37 percent of Chicago's residents 5 or older spoke a language other than English at home. The national average was 19 percent.
- Median household income for Chicago was \$41,015. The national median was \$46,242. (The median household income was not significantly different between Chicago and Indianapolis.)
- \$1,678, \$518, \$783 were the median selected monthly owner costs with a mortgage, median selected monthly owner costs without a mortgage and median gross rent, respectively, in Chicago. The national medians were \$1,295, \$369 and \$728, respectively. (The median selected monthly owner costs without a mortgage was not significantly different between Chicago, Indianapolis and Miami.)
- Median home value of owner-occupied homes in Chicago was \$245,000. The national median was \$167,500. (The median value of owner-occupied homes was not significantly different between Chicago and Miami.)

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Government of the District of Columbia

2005 Highlights: Indianapolis (Colts)

- Indianapolis ranked 12th on the list of the nation's most populous cities. Indianapolis' estimated population on July 1, 2005, was 784,118.
- 27 percent of Indianapolis' residents 25 or older had a bachelor's degree or higher in 2005; 84 percent had at least graduated from high school. The respective national figures were 27 percent and 84 percent.
- In 2005, 20 percent of Indianapolis' employed civilian population 16 years or older were working in educational services and health care/social assistance, making these some of the city's leading industries.
- It took an average of 22.0 minutes for Indianapolis' residents to get to work. Eighty-one percent of the city's workers drove to work alone, 11 percent carpoled and 2 percent took public transportation. Nationally, it took workers an average of 25.1 minutes to get to work.
- 10 percent of Indianapolis' residents 5 or older spoke a language other than English at home. The national average was 19 percent.
- Median household income for Indianapolis was \$41,578. The national median was \$46,242.
- \$1,074, \$338, \$643 were the median selected monthly owner costs with a mortgage, median selected monthly owner costs without a mortgage and median gross rent, respectively, in Indianapolis. The national medians were \$1,295, \$369 and \$728, respectively.
- Median home value of owner-occupied homes in Indianapolis was \$117,900. The national median was \$167,500.

2005 Highlights: Miami (host city)

- Where Miami ranked 45th on the list of the nation's most populous cities. Miami's estimated population on July 1, 2005, was 386,417.
- 20 percent of Miami's residents 25 years or older had a bachelor's degree or higher in 2005; 63 percent had at least graduated from high school. The respective national figures were 27 percent and 84 percent.
- In 2005, 16 percent of Miami's employed civilian population 16 years or older were working in educational services and health care/social assistance, making these some of the city's leading industries.
- It took an average of 28.7 minutes for Miami's residents to get to work. Sixty-six percent of the city's workers drove to work alone, 13 percent carpoled and 11 percent took public transportation. Nationally, it took workers an average of 25.1 minutes to get to work.
- 79 percent of Miami's residents 5 years or older spoke a language other than English at home. The national average is 19 percent.
- Median household income for Miami was \$25,211. The national median was \$46,242.
- \$1,522, \$514, \$686 were the median selected monthly owner costs with a mortgage, median selected monthly owner costs without a mortgage and median gross rent, respectively, in Miami. The national medians were \$1,295, \$369 and \$728, respectively.
- The Median home value of owner-occupied homes in Miami was \$248,500. The national median was \$167,500.